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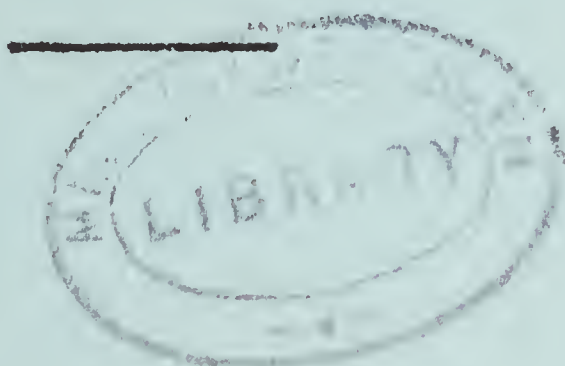
BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD.

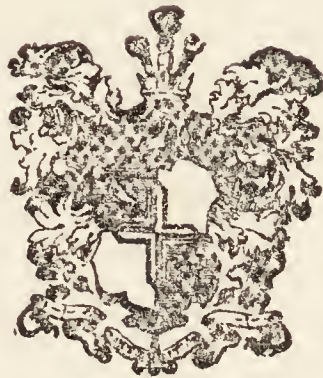
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1954





BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD.

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BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1954

Chairman: Councillor Howard

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Hitchen

The Mayor: Alderman Shaw

Alderman Bown

Alderman Saxon

Councillor Mrs. Andrew	Councillor Ashton
Councillor Betteridge	Councillor Fieldhouse
Councillor Gow	Councillor Healey
Councillor Hinchliffe	Councillor Johnson
Councillor Jones	Councillor Newton
Councillor Richardson	Councillor Senior
	(Died 8.11.54)

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:
Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:
Leslie Buckley, Cert S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:
Alexander Handley, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(appointed February 1954).

Clerical Assistant - Elsie Heaton.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
DUKINFIELD, Cheshire.

To the Mayor, Chairman and Members of
the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for
your consideration my seventh Annual
Report on the work of the Public Health
Department.

The most remarkable feature of the
year was the Infant Mortality Rate which
fell to 5.4 per thousand related births.
This figure in fact represents one infant
death, out of 198 live births recorded
during the year. With this low birth
rate one cannot draw any significant con-
clusions but I would remind the Committee
that at the turn of the century, 138
babies died in Dukinfield before they
reached one year of age.

The birth rate dropped alarmingly
to 10.89 and is the lowest to be recorded
in the Borough. There were also more
deaths in Dukinfield during 1954 and the
rate of 13.23 per thousand population
is higher than any since 1951.

For the first time the town
experienced an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery
which caused many visits and enquiries to
be made by this Department.

Parents could help a great deal with Infectious Diseases generally if they isolated their children for the proper length of time and also if they remembered that a child may be a source of danger to his playmates even though he is apparently well. Only too often are cases reported sent back to school or day nursery before they are clear of infection. By the time this has been discovered they have already transmitted the disease to their classmates.

During 1954, work on the survey of the houses in the Borough was started, the results of which it is hoped to publish in the next Annual Report.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members of the Committee, and Staff, for all the help and encouragement they have given me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. HOLME.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population, 1951 Census (including Matley)	18,451
Population, 1954 (Registrar General's estimate)	18,370
Area in Acres	1,725
Rateable Value	£87,857
Number of Deaths	225
Death Rate - (per thousand population). ..	13.23
Number of Live Births	198
Live Birth Rate - (per thousand population). ..	10.89
Number of Still Births.. .. .	6
Still Birth Rate - (per thousand live and still births	29. 6
(per thousand population) ..	0.33
Number of Infant Deaths	1
Infant Death Rate - (per thousand related live births)	5.4
Number of Maternal Deaths	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate - (per thousand related births) ..	NIL

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame, which forms its northern and western boundary. The most populated part of the town lies to the northwest, where the river changes its direction and runs southwards.

PHYSICAL FEATURES (Contd.)

The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end of the town, which is mainly rural in character, rises to a height of 700 feet. The subsoil is in some places loamy clay and in others sandstone and the outcrop the Permian system. Underneath there are some coal measures, but these are not worked.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

I have nothing of importance to add to the comments I made last year, on the social conditions existing in the Borough. The gradual shift of population to the higher parts of the town continues as more new houses are completed and further comment on housing will be found later in this report.

Industry still divorces many married women from their homes during working hours. These industries consist in the main of cotton, engineering, boiler making, rope manufacturing and electric accumulator manufacturing. Not all the inhabitants work in the town but are engaged in similar industries in the neighbourhood.

TABLE I

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS

Area	Live Birth Rate per thousand population	Infant Death Rate per thousand relativeto live births
England and Wales	15.2	25.5
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns with London	16.8	29.1
160 Smaller Towns	15.4	23.8
DUKINFIELD	10.89	5.4

TABLE I

MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1954

All Birth Rate per thousand related live and still births	Death Rate per thousand population		
	All Causes	Influenza	Pneumonia
24.0	11.3	0.05	0.48
25.6	12.0	0.05	0.50
22.3	11.3	0.05	0.49
29.6	13.23	0.00	0.47

TABLE II.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES,
DEATH RATES AND INFANTILE MORTALITY
FOR THE PERIOD 1931 - 1954

Year	Death Rate per thousand population	Birth Rate per thousand population	Infantile Mortality per thous. live births
1931- 1935	13.07 (average)	14.51 (average)	81.2 (average)
1936- 1940	13.87 (average)	14.47 (average)	57.74 (average)
1941- 1945	13.99 (average)	17.5 (average)	53.72 (average)
1946- 1950	13.75 (average)	17.28 (average)	41.29 (average)
1951	15.49	16.03	50.33
1952	12.69	13.53	43.65
1953	11.52	13.38	29.23
1954	13.23	10.89	5.4

TABLE III

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES
PER THOUSAND RELATED LIVE BIRTHS

Area	Infantile Mortality
England and Wales	25.5
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	29.1
160 Smaller Towns	23.8
DUKINFIELD	5.4

TABLE IV

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE
PER THOUSAND RELATED BIRTHS

Area	Maternal Mortality
DUKINFIELD	NIL

TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0 - 1 YEAR
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Age at Death	Sex
Bronchitis and Influenza	Two Months	F

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS)

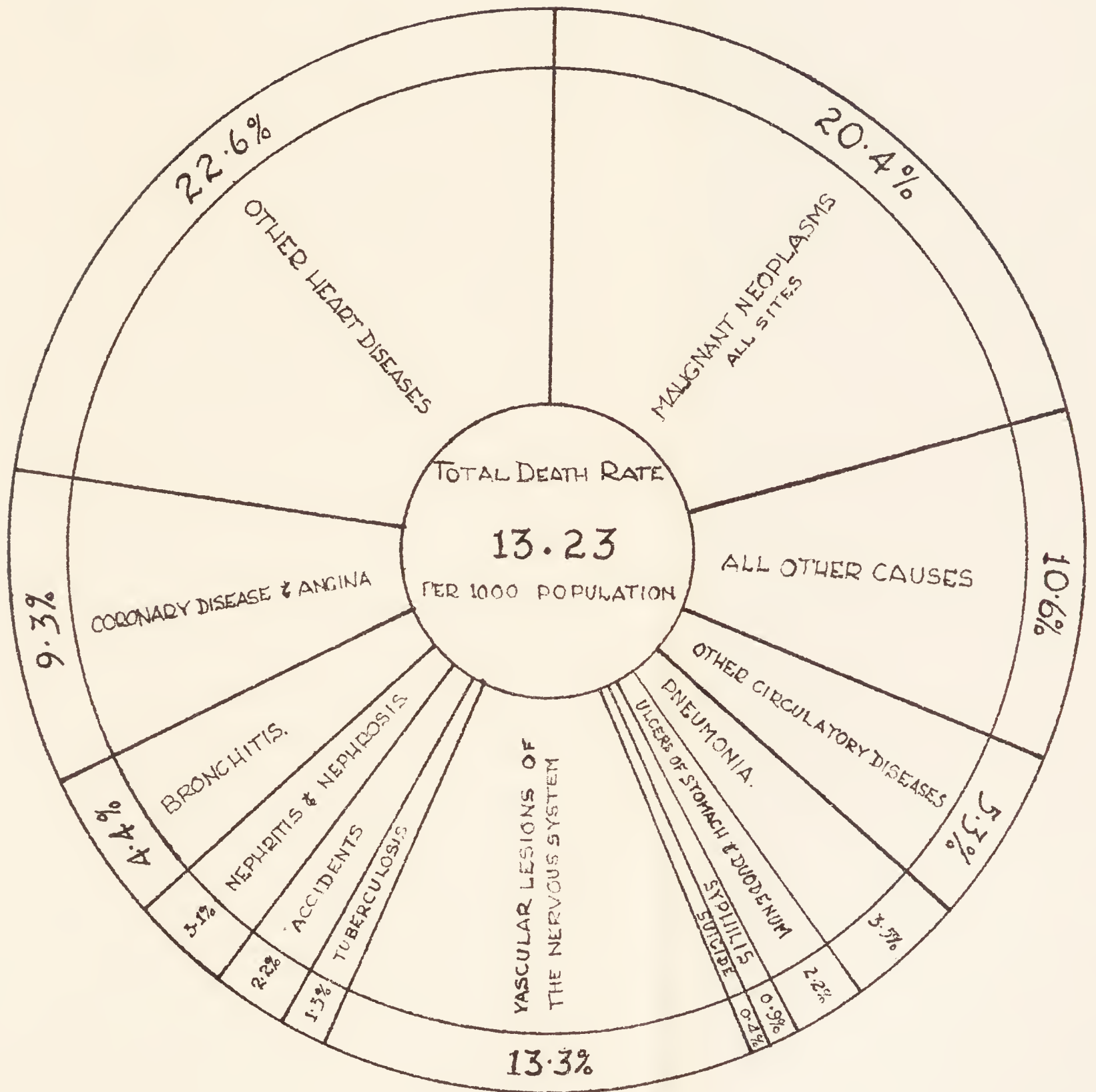


TABLE VII

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS, ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of Death	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55-64 yrs.	65-69 yrs.	70-74 yrs.	75 yrs up	Total Male Female	
Respiratory Tuberculosis								1	1		1		2	1
Syphilitic diseases								1			1		2	-
Malignant Neoplasms:														
Stomach								1	2	2	2	1	5	3
Lung & Bronchus						1	1	2		3		1	6	2
Breast									1			1		2
Uterus												1		1
Other sites							2	6	3	3	3	10	16	11
Leukaemia								1					1	
Diabetes												1		1
Vascular lesions of nervous system								1	7	5	7	10	13	17
Coronary disease:angina							1	3	5	5	2	5	13	8
Hypertension with heart d									1			1	1	1
Other heart diseases							1	2	5	6	7	28	23	26
Other circulatory dis.								2		1	3	6	3	9
Influenza		1												1
Pneumonia					1				1		3	3	6	2
Bronchitis								1	2	1	2	4	7	3
Ulcer of stomach,duodenum						1		1	2		1		3	2
Gastritis, enteritis												1		1
Nephritis and nephrosis								1	2	1		3	3	4
Hyperplasia of prostate											1		1	
Congenital malformations							1							1
Other diseases				1	1			2	2	4	2	6	10	8
Accidents						1			1			3	3	2
Suicide										1			1	
TOTAL		1		1	2	3	6	25	35	32	35	85	119	106
													225	

TABLE VIII

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever and Scarlatina	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Sonne Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	TOTAL
Under 1 year				2	3					4			1	10
1 - 2 years				2	11	4				4				21
3 - 4 years			5	2	19	3				12				41
5 - 9 years			7		17	1		1		40			1	67
10-14 years			1	1				3	1	10			1	17
15-24 years				1				1		1			1	4
25-44 years		1		11				8	1	29				50
45-64 years				8				1	1	1			1	12
65 yrs. up		1		12					1	2				16
Total notifications received	-	2	13	39	50	8	-	14	4	103	-	-	5	238
Deaths				8				3						11

TABLE IX

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES
DURING THE YEAR

	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
Notifications	14	4
Deaths	3	-
Total number of Cases on Register 31.12.54	119	19

TABLE X

HOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES OF T.B. CASES

Type of house	Type of house occupied when notified	Type of house occupied 31.12.54
Very Good (Corporation)	44	86
V. Good (Other)	8	6
Good	20	12
Fairly Good	31	16
Fair	23	13
Poor	9	5
Bad	3	-

TABLE XI

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES

Year.	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	New Cases notified	Deaths	New Cases notified	Deaths
1935	22	7	10	3
1936	22	18	12	3
1937	19	18	4	2
1938	18	6	6	3
1939	17	14	6	-
1940	18	14	9	3
1941	12	9	6	3
1942	13	8	4	2
1943	12	8	7	4
1944	6	8	6	1
1945	13	7	3	-
1946	14	4	8	2
1947	10	7	3	2
1948	17	9	4	2
1949	17	8	3	1
1950	10	2	3	1
1951	18	5	3	1
1952	23	3	2	1
1953	20	3	2	-
1954	14	3	4	-

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED
DURING THE YEAR 1954
WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Reason for removal	New Houses	Re-let Houses	Flats, Bed sitters & Bungalows	Total
Exchange to better class house		17	2	19
Relief of overcrowding	2	3		5
Insufficient bedroom accommodation	51	5		56
Tuberculosis in family	4			4
Other medical reasons	4	2	6	12
Closing and Demolition Orders	5	5	4	14
Exchange to smaller house		5	10	15
Other reasons	2		6	8
TOTAL	68	37	28	133

TABLE XIII

HOUSES CONDEMNED OR CLOSED -
UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Year	Number of houses closed or condemned
1947	26
1948	13
1949	12
1950	11
1951	15
1952	15
1953	13
1954	21

INFANT MORTALITY

There was only one infant death during the year, giving an Infantile Mortality figure of 5.4 per thousand live births. With a birth rate such as ours, it would be unwise to attach undue significance to changes in rates from year to year but one cannot help noting this year's remarkable figure with satisfaction. It is a tribute to all those who are concerned with the Health Services in the area. A much more significant finding, however, is that of the average quinquennial rates since 1931 which show a gradual but uninterrupted improvement from 81.2 to 32.15 per thousand live births.

DEATH RATE

There were 225 deaths during the year, of which 119 were males and 106 females. This gives a figure higher than the two previous years, which were very good for this area. It still remains higher than the country as a whole, as can be seen by reference to Table I. The age group which had most effect on this year's death rate was the over 75, where the deaths were increased by 16 from 69 to 85. There was also an increase in the age group 45 to 54 due to deaths from heart disease, which over all the age groups accounted for 72 deaths as against 49 last year. There were 46 deaths from cancer in 1954 and 23 from respiratory diseases such as pneumonia and bronchitis.

BIRTH RATE

The birth rate fell during 1954 to 10.89 from 13.38 the previous year. The total number of births was 204 of which 104 were males, 94 were females and there were 6 stillbirths. In other words, the total number of deaths exceeded the live births by 27, a situation which has not previously occurred in Dukinfield.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Once again, there were no maternal deaths in the town, a most satisfactory state of affairs.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was a fall in the incidence of infectious diseases during 1954 and 238 cases were notified, compared with 629 the previous year. This was due to the absence of a measles outbreak, although at the same time the number of cases of whooping cough and scarlet fever were reduced.

We did, however, have quite an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery and 103 cases were confirmed by bacteriological examination. The condition affected many families in which there were children and in the main, these were children from one particular school in the town. In all 186 cases were investigated and the Public Health Laboratory reported on 825 samples collected by this Department.

Sonne Dysentery is a bowel disease which may have a comparatively mild course and the symptoms of which may clear up in a few days.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Contd.)

It is this which facilitates spread, since the germ can be transmitted by the patient after he has recovered and I would like to stress once more, the importance of personal hygiene, not only in preventing dysentery but also in preventing the spread of other diseases of which not least in importance is infantile paralysis.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of Pulmonary T.B. cases notified showed a further fall to 14 cases in 1954, although reference to Table XI will show that there has been no appreciable reduction in the last 20 years. The picture is not quite so gloomy in the case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and is distinctly brighter when one studies the deaths from this condition. These have been falling steadily since 1940 and have reached the figure of 3 per year which has applied during the last two years. Dukinfield reflects the national trend which can be attributed to earlier diagnosis, improved methods of treatment and improved home conditions on discharge from Sanatorium.

In the field of prevention, B.C.G. vaccination was introduced during the year for schoolchildren in their thirteenth year and pupils at Crescent Road Boys' School and Lakes Road Girls' School were vaccinated, with their parents' consent. It will take many years before the results of vaccination can be assessed, but it is hoped that, along with the preventive measures now operating, the incidence of this condition will eventually follow the same pattern as the deaths.

HOUSING

Table XII has been compiled and supplied by the Housing Manager whom I would like to thank for providing these details.

The house lettings this year fell by 15 compared with those for 1953. 16 families were re-housed on medical grounds of which 4 were families in which there was a T.B. patient. 14 families were granted houses because their old house had been declared unfit for habitation and in 5 instances, overcrowding was relieved.

21 houses were represented to the Committee as being unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense. During the year, work was commenced on a survey designed to classify the houses in the town which are considered to be substandard and a report on this work was submitted to the Health Committee at a special meeting held in March of this year. 1,281 houses were included in the report and their elimination will occupy the Health Department for many years to come. It is useless to encourage people to maintain a high standard of personal hygiene when one remembers the large number of tippler lavatories in the town, the large number of shared lavatories and the large number of houses without a bath or hot water.

FOOD POISONING

There were 5 cases of food poisoning caused by Salmonella Typhi-Murium and, although the enquiries and investigations made were extensive, these failed to reveal the source of infection, which had occurred some time before the department became aware of these cases.

MILK AND ICE CREAM

During the year, 15 milk samples were taken by the Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. I am pleased to be able to report that all were satisfactory and no action was necessary under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Two samples of Ice Cream were submitted and placed in Grade 1.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. M.T.B. Whitson, Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, for the following report on the quality and quantity of the Borough water supply during 1954

WATER SUPPLY (Contd.)

1. The quality and the quantity have both been satisfactory.

2. Bacteriological examinations of piped supplies:

<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Samples taken and result</u>
----------------------	-------------------------------------

Filtered water taken directly after filtration	- 6. Satisfactory.
--	-----------------------

Filtered water -- tap samples taken at various points in the Borough.	- 36. Excellent.
---	---------------------

Raw	- None.
-----	---------

Chemical Analysis	- 1. Quite satisfactory.
-------------------	-----------------------------

3. Plumbo Solvency

Calcium Carbonate added before filtration. Samples taken from same supply were quite satisfactory.

4. No form of contamination has presented itself.

5. Population supplied from public water mains:

(a) Direct to houses 18,370

(b) By means of standpipes -- none.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE BOROUGH'S WATER SUPPLY

Source (filtrate main tap sample)	Brushes
Date	15.1.54
pH value	7.0
Colour in 2 ft. Glass tube -	
mm Hazen solution	12
Turbidity - Silica Standard ppm . .	1.2
	P.P.M.
Total solids dried at 110°C	-
Suspended solids dried at 110°C . .	-
Free acidity as CO ₂	2.1
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	12.9
Hardness by soap test -	
Carbonate hardness	13
Non-carbonate hardness	30
Total	43
Combined Chlorine CL ₂	14.0
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂ .	0.32
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	0.006
Free and Saline Ammonia as NH ₃ . .	0.079
Albuminoid Ammonia as NH ₃	0.039
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hrs.@ 27°C.	1.03
Iron in solution as Fe	-
Total Iron as Fe	-
Manganese as Mn	0.06
Silica (SiO ₂)	10.3
Alumina AL ₂ O ₃	0.49
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina . .	3.4
Lead as Pb taken up in 24 hours . .	0.76
REPORT: This sample is quite satisfactory.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

This service continues to be administered by the Cheshire County Council, and a report will be found in a later section.

VENEREAL DISEASES

There is a centre at Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital (Infirmary Section) for patients suffering from venereal diseases. This service is administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The area is covered by the Ashton, Hyde, Glossop Group of Hospitals and approximately 75 per cent of all hospital cases are treated at the Ashton General Hospital. The remaining 25 per cent are referred to the Manchester Hospitals or private nursing homes.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

These are administered by Cheshire County Council and a report for 1954 will be found in a later section.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1954

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
DUKINFIELD.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

I have pleasure to present to you my Annual Report upon the sanitary conditions which exist in the Borough.

In February, Mr. A. Handley was appointed Additional Sanitary Inspector, replacing Mr. J. Webster who left Dukinfield in August 1953. His appointment has considerably helped the work of the Department, especially during inspection of the older type cottages in the Borough, for information required under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. 1381 housing survey visits were made during the year.

367 housing complaints were received, as against 274 in 1953, an increase of 93. As usual, these complaints consisted mainly of defects to old type cottage property. With the condemnation of some of the older type cottages in the town, the complaints should eventually be reduced.

5,392 visits of inspection and re-inspection were made, as against 4,485 during 1953, an increase of 907 visits. Some of this increase is due to the visits paid to slaughterhouses, which were reopened in July of this year.

21 houses of cottage type property were represented by the Medical Officer of Health as unfit for human habitation, as against 13 in 1953, an increase of 8. 27 dwelling-houses were demolished, as against 24 in 1953, an increase of 3. The Housing Committee still gives co-operation in the re-housing of families from condemned property and each family re-housed is offered a Corporation house suitable for the needs of the family. 14 families were transferred during the year, a reduction of 7.

During the year, 985 visits of inspection were made under the Shops Act. The new register of shops was completed during the year.

15 milk samples, 2 of water and 2 of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, the results of which are included in the Medical Officer's portion of the report.

360 visits were made to food shops, consisting of butchers, fishmongers, grocers, greengrocers and miscellaneous food shops.

72 visits were made to shops selling bottled milk.

Inspections continue to be made to licensed premises.

In July of this year, the control of meat and slaughtering came to an end and two slaughterhouses have been licensed. At one slaughterhouse, only pigs are killed. At the other, cattle, sheep, calves and pigs are killed. Both slaughterhouses are used for the wholesale sale of meat.

During the year, 10 visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution. A great reduction in atmospheric pollution could be made by careful stoking and the provision in dwellinghouses of the modern slow burning fuel type approved grates, together with the greater use of coke, low temperature carbonisation fuel, gas or electricity.

During the year, 14 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water carriage system, as against 9 in 1953.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Councillor J. Howard, Chairman of the Health Committee, Dr. T. Holme, Medical Officer of Health, Mr. A. Handley, Additional Sanitary Inspector and Miss E. Heaton for their invaluable help and support during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

LESLIE BUCKLEY,

Sanitary Inspector.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

GENERAL SANITATION

Water Supply	3
Drainage: Primary visits	35
Drainage: re-inspections	183
Stables and piggeries	1
Offensive trades	1
Fried Fish Shops	31
Farms	1
Petroleum Act	5
Factories, with power	34
Factories, without power	1
Bakehouses	48
Outworkers	13
Public Conveniences	174
Licensed Premises	8
Places of entertainment.	8
Rodent control	16
Atmospheric pollution	10
Schools	1
School Canteens	25
Diseases of Animals Acts & Orders	5
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	162
Shops Act visits	220

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Primary visits	204
Miscellaneous visits	74

HOUSING

Primary visits	- Public Health Act.	295
Re-inspections	- Public Health Act.	1480
Primary visits	- Housing Act	25
Re-inspections	- Housing Act	135

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

HOUSING (Contd.)

Primary visits - verminous & filthy premises	12
Re-inspections - verminous & filthy premises	5
Miscellaneous housing visits.	106
Housing survey inspections ..	1381
Housing Repairs & Rents Act .	4

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits to slaughterhouses ..	288
Butchers' shops	78
Milk distributors	72
Fishmongers	5
Food preparing premises . ..	2
Grocers	152
Greengrocers.	12
Ice cream premises	15
Restaurants	4
Miscellaneous food shops. ..	26
Milk sampling	9
Water sampling	2
Ice Cream sampling	2
Miscellaneous food visits ..	3
Food and Drug samples	1
Unsound food	15

TOTAL VISITS : 5,392

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES
DURING THE YEAR

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-
houses inspected for housing
defects (under Public Health
of Housing Acts)..... 367
- (b) Number of inspections
made for this purpose..... 1909
2. Number of dwellinghouses found
not to be in all respects
reasonably fit for human
habitation 277
3. (a) Number of dwellinghouses
found to be in a state so
dangerous or injurious to
health as to be unfit for
human habitation 21
- (b) Number of dwellinghouses
demolished as unfit for
human habitation 27
4. Number of defective dwelling-
houses rendered fit in con-
sequence of informal action by
the local authority or their
officers 272
5. Number of dwellinghouses in
respect of which informal
notices were served requiring
defects to be remedied 277

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES
DURING THE YEAR (Contd.)

6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice -	
(a)	by owners	65
(b)	by local authority in default of owners	16

NOTICES SERVED - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Number of informal notices served	277
Number of informal notices complied with	272
Number of Statutory notices served....	82
Number of Statutory notices complied with	89

DRAINAGE AND DISINFESTATION

Number of rooms disinfected -	
infectious diseases	53
verminous premises	68
Number of blocked -	
water closets released	551
house gullies released	746
house drains released	1297

CONVERSION OF WASTE WATER CLOSETS
TO FRESH WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM

Waste water closets converted (houses)	14
--	----

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Health Committee took over the administration of the Shops Act at the beginning of June, 1953 and since that time, all shops have been visited at regular intervals. The various types of shops are listed below:

Grocers and general mixed.	108
Cattle Products	2
Bakers and confectioners	26
Butchers and pork butchers	21
Greengrocers	13
Greengrocers and florists.	2
Fishmongers	3
Greengrocers and fishmongers.	4
Fish and Chip friers	20
Sweets, tobacco and ice cream	14
Chemists & non-dispensing chemists.	4
Herbalists	2
Snack bars	1
Stationers, newsagents, fancy goods.	17
Drapers and outfitters.	22
Hairdressers	13
Florists	4
Boot and Shoe repairers	11
Furniture dealers	5
Radio, electrical, motor and cycle supplies	6
Hardware, plumbers' and decorators' requisites	19
Other shops	14

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Food Shops

During the year, 398 visits were paid in connection with food inspection and these visits are listed in that portion of my report which deals with visits and inspections. One notice has been complied with.

In several cases, Electrical Refrigerators have been installed.

108 shops were registered for the sale of bottled milk.

It is pleasing to note that, owing to Government legislation, all milk sold is now bottled, being either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised, thus ensuring a safe supply of this very valuable food.

A list of the various types of foodshops is given below:

Grocers and general mixed	108
Bakers and confectioners	26
Butchers and pork butchers	21
Greengrocers	13
Greengrocers and florists	2
Greengrocers and fishmongers	4
Fishmongers	3
Fish and chip friers	20
Sweets, tobacco, Ice cream	14

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (Contd.)

School Canteens

These canteens are inspected regularly. The high standard of cleanliness and efficiency is maintained and tribute should be paid to all staff and canteen workers.

During the school holiday periods, these canteens are fumigated with Gammexane smokers, thus reducing a fly and insect pest population which might otherwise be present. Absence of flies and insect pests has been most noticeable.

Ice Cream

Fifty premises were registered for the sale of Ice Cream, which is stored in electrically operated refrigerators.

Two samples were taken and placed in Grade I.

Three modern travelling sales vans operate in the town. These vehicles, which are fitted with a hot water supply, are attractive and maintain a high degree of efficiency. Clean overalls are worn by the sales men and women.

Licensed Premises

There are 37 licensed premises situate in the Borough. 8 inspections were made and the premises were found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (Contd.)

Condemnation of Tinned Foods and other unsound foods

The following table gives the figure of tinned foods, etc., which have been condemned as unfit for human consumption:

1 side pork		72 lbs.
Sirloin beef		27 lbs.
Boiled Ham		9 lbs.
Minced Meat		42 lbs.
Corned Beef		12 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	2 tins	2 lbs.
Ham, tinned	10 tins	118 lbs.
Ox tongue, tinned	11 tins	66 lbs.
Fowls	6	27 lbs.
Herring Roes	1 tin	8 oz.
Sild	1 tin	3 oz.
Tinned Eggs	1 tin	14 lbs.
Condensed Milk	16 tins	32 pints
Pineapples	4 tins	2 lbs.
Apples	1 tin	6 lbs.
Strawberries	2 tins	2 lbs.
Blackberries	1 tin	15 oz.
Gooseberries	1 tin	15 oz.
Grapefruit	2 tins	2 lbs.
Peaches	25 tins	42 lbs.
Greengages	1 tin	1 lb.
Raisins	-	61 lbs.
Tomato puree	9 tins	10 lbs.
Apricots	21 tins	75 lbs.
Pears	16 tins	33 lbs.
Dried Vegetables		3 lbs.
Dried Beans		2 lbs.
Cocoanut		18 lbs.
Cornflakes	11 packets	
Gelatine		14 lbs.
Mincemeat		5 lbs.
Grape Jam	2 jars	4 lbs.

Weights and Measures - Samples

The following is an extract from a report received from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council.

" The fact that all the samples taken proved to be genuine is a highly satisfactory result."

STACEY HALLARD,

Chief Inspector.

No. of Samples Taken	Samples	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	
		<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Reported Against</u>
1	Aspirin Tabs.	1	-
1.	Bis.Magnesia	1	-
1.	Cascara Sagr.	1	-
1.	Epsom Salts	1	-
1.	Iodised Throat Tablets	1	-
2.	Lard	2	-
2.	Flavoured Crystals	2	-
39	Milks	39	-
1	Stewing Beef	1	-
<u>8</u>	Sweets	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>57</u>		<u>57</u>	<u>-</u>

MEAT INSPECTION

In July of this year, two slaughterhouses re-opened, one in Alma Street being used for the killing of pigs and the other in Wharf Street for the killing of cattle, sheep, calves and pigs.

288 visits were made by the Meat Inspectors.

A list of cattle etc. killed is appended below; also shown are the amounts of meat and offal condemned. The animals slaughtered have been of a high quality.

The owners of both slaughterhouses have afforded the meat inspectors every facility for the inspection of meat.

Animals Inspected

Cows	767
Heifers	871
Bulls and bullocks	1027
Calves	335
Sheep and lambs	17463
Pigs	1948
	<hr/>
TOTAL:	22411
	<hr/>

MEAT INSPECTION (Contd.)

Tubercular Meat Condemned:

5 cow carcasses	1554 lbs.
1 calf carcass	105 lbs.
15 part carcasses ...	1996 lbs.
Offals, etc.	<u>9797 lbs.</u>
	<u>13452 lbs.</u>

Non-Tubercular Meat Condemned:

1 sheep carcass.....	60 lbs.
1 bullock pt.carcass	130 lbs.
Offals, etc.	<u>6742 lbs.</u>
	<u>6932 lbs.</u>

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED: 20,384 lbs.

FACTORIES ACT

During the year, 83 visits were made, 13 visits being paid to outworkers' premises. No outworker worked under unsatisfactory conditions. 48 visits were paid to bakehouses.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	7	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	91	80	4	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	98	83	4	-

	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1				
Overcrowding					
Unreasonable temperature					
Ineffective drainage of floors					
Inadequate ventilation					
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient					
(b) unsuitable or defective		2		3	
(c) not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
TOTAL	1	2	-	3	-

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Anthrax Order, 1938

No cases were reported during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1938

Three Form A notices were served on piggeries situate in the Borough. In no case was Swine Fever confirmed.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

It was not found to be necessary for any Foot-and-Mouth Diseases licences to be issued during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

Rodent Control

One full-time rodent operator is employed, in the inspection of the district for rodents, and treatment where necessary.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (Contd.)

Rodent Control (Contd.)

During the year, two sewer treatments were completed, with satisfactory results. Sewer treatment is invaluable in keeping down surface infestations. The sewer treatments were carried out by the authority's own rodent operator, with the help of a labourer loaned from the Borough Surveyor's Department. It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year.

Type of Property	Total number of properties:		
	in Area	Inspected	Found to be infested and treated by L. Authority
Local Authority	6	6	2
Dwelling- houses	6052	1313	102
Agricul- tural	13	13	—
Others	857	478	30
TOTAL	6928	1810	134

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The following report covers those services administered by the Cheshire County Council, through the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Divisional Health Service.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - July, 1953 to June, 1954

Councillor J. Porter, J.P.

Chairman - July, 1954 to December, 1954

Councillor A. Hitchen

Deputy Chairman - July, 1953 to June, 1954

Councillor A. Hitchen

Deputy Chairman - July, 1954 to Dec. 1954

Councillor Mrs. A. Slack

Representing the Local Health Authority:-

County Alderman A. Bown, J.P.

County Councillor J. Turner, J.P.

Representing Dukinfield M.B. :-

Councillor N. T. Ashton, J.P.

Councillor J. S. B. Gow

Councillor A. Hitchen

Councillor J. Howard

Councillor F. Richardson

Councillor E. Senior (died 8.11.54)

DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE (Contd.)

Co-opted Members :-

Dr. J. Macfie
(Cheshire County Local Medical Committee)

Alderman G. Saxon, O.B.E., J.P.,
(Dukinfield and Stalybridge
Divisional (Education) Executive)

Mrs. E.A.High,
(Cheshire County Nursing Association)

Mrs. J.Ashton,
(Co-opted by Divisional Health Committee)

STAFF

Clerk to Committee :-
Philip W. Musther, F.C.I.S.

Divisional Medical Officer :-
Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer :-
Ena M. Cant, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Clerk :-
Arthur Clough

Clerical Assistants :-

J.T.Petrie (resigned September, 1954)
T.N. Darraugh (appointed November, 1954)
Misses J.Norton, D.Ollerenshaw, K. Sellars
O.B. Butterworth, (appointed April, 1954)

STAFF

(Contd.)

Ambulance Supervisor :-

J. Roebuck

Health Visitors :-

Miss W. Grimstone

Miss W. Jones (resigned July, 1954)

District Nurses :-

Miss M. Stratton, Miss E. Ambler.

School Nurse :-

Mrs. E.M.Thomas

Midwives :-

Miss A. Lees, Miss L. Bradley

Authorised Officer :-

J. Thompson

Physiotherapist :-

Mrs. C. Cooke

Dental Surgeons :-

Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.,
(part-time basis)

Mr. P. White, L.D.S., (part-time basis)
(resigned February 1954)

Mr. J. Lancashire, L.D.S., (part-time basis)
(appointed June 1954)

SPECIALISTS

Ophthalmic Surgeon :-

B. Boas, M.D.

Orthopaedic Surgeon :-

J.L.Mangan, F.R.C.S.

Tuberculosis Physician :-

E. Ratner, M.D., D.F.H.

Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon :-

E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

General Practitioner

Attending Welfare Centre, Dukinfield,
on a sessional basis :-

M. Hillel, M.B., Ch.B.

(for Dr. J. R. Wardley)

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows:

Dukinfield - King Street, Dukinfield.

Stalybridge - Mechanics' Institute.
Oakwood Mill, Millbrook
(to October)
New clinic, Millbrook
(from October)

Sessions are held as follows:

King Street - Wednesday mornings and after-
noons and Thursday afternoons

Millbrook - Monday afternoons.

Mechanics' - Tuesday and Wednesday
Institute afternoons.

Dukinfield Welfare Centre

Although the total number of new cases and attendances fell during 1954, partly as a result of the lowered birth rate, the Welfare sessions have been well supported by the mothers.

During the year, further internal decoration of the building took place and only the corridors, stairs and upstairs landing now remain to be done to complete the redecoration over a three year period. The fire escape which was found to be dangerous and insecure was pulled down.

Miss W. Jones resigned from her post of Health Visitor in July and she was succeeded by Miss Beresford who came to Dukinfield in January, 1955.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Voluntary Workers

No Welfare Centre could be conducted efficiently without voluntary help and once again we would like to express our gratitude and thanks for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at both Dukinfield and Stalybridge Clinics during the year.

Welfare Foods

These consist of National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets and until June, 1954, they were sold through the local offices of the Ministry of Food. In July, the responsibility for their sale was placed on the Local Health Authorities and the Cheshire County Council decided that arrangements should be made by Divisional Health Committees. In the scheme which was drawn up and submitted in May by this Division, it was decided to sell the food each week-day from the Divisional Health Office where it could also be stored and from the clinics during normal clinic hours. In Stalybridge a member of the staff is responsible but in Dukinfield, the Voluntary Committee agreed to undertake the task, a fact which has helped us considerably and I would like to express my appreciation of the valuable work done by them at this Clinic.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Welfare Foods (contd.)

For the extra work which this distribution and sale required, extra staff was needed and a clerk was appointed on the basis of part-time for sale of Welfare Foods, and part-time for work in connection with B.C.G. vaccination.

The sale of food has proceeded satisfactorily - minor modifications to the cellar of the building were necessary to provide storage - but I would like to point out that the lack of space on the ground floor is acutely felt during busy periods, particularly by the general office staff.

General

During 1954, the livebirths in the Division fell below the total of the previous year. The figures for the last three years - 1952 - 644; 1953 - 581 and 1954 - 531, show an appreciable reduction of 114 births. Of the births notified, 359 or 65.7% took place in hospital, a figure slightly higher than 1953. The number of stillbirths was 15, of which 4 occurred at home and 11 in hospital, or in other words, of domiciliary births, 2.16% were stillbirths and of hospital births, the figure was 3.16%.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

General (Contd.)

This increase of stillbirths in hospital is probably because more difficult and complicated cases are automatically admitted to hospital for confinement.

The work of the Health Visitors continues to be as varied and exacting as ever, undertaking as they do clinic sessions and domiciliary visits to a variety of people for a variety of reasons. The "other visits" - 2,802 - which are recorded, include visits to domestic help cases, old people, tuberculosis patients and problem families.

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total births in the Division		
- live births	531	581
- still births	15	13
Total number of -		
transfers into Division ..	127	69
welfare sessions held ..	279	284
children attending for		
1st time (0 - 1 year) ..	433	474
attendances(0 - 1 year) ..	6657	7741
attendances(1 - 2 years) ..	1917	2559
attendances(2 - 5 years) ..	3714	
visits to new births ..	496	576
secondary visits	10335	11781
other visits	2802	3433

TABLE A

Child Welfare Clinics

Quarter	March			June			September			December			
Clinic	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	
New Cases	0 - 1 yrs.	65	43	17	66	38	18	45	39	11	38	33	20
Total	0 - 1 yrs.	825	720	237	913	686	244	762	645	192	619	574	234
Atten-	1 - 2 yrs.	198	154	67	265	195	63	228	217	64	205	173	88
dances	2 - 5 yrs.	161	146	122	197	145	146	173	157	96	156	131	84

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement:

TABLE B

	Live		Still	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
Lake Hospital	84	124	2	4
Other Maternity Homes	48	66	—	1
Domiciliary Confinement	<u>68</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL:	<u>200</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The ante-natal clinic only dealt with 34 new cases during the year and 27 patients attended the post-natal clinic. These numbers are very low when it is remembered that there were 546 births in the Division, but it must be appreciated that the practitioners carry out ante-natal and post-natal work in their own surgeries and many patients attend the Ashton General Hospital clinics.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Clinics

Number of -	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
sessions held	25	29
new cases	34	29
attendances.	184	162
patients on whom Rh factor was investigated.. ..	30	30
patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed ..	34	23

Post-Natal Clinics

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of new cases	27	44
Number of attendances	34	57

Specialist Clinics

Ophthalmic (under 5 years)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
New Cases.. .. .	20	25
Total attendances	66	43

Ear, Nose and Throat (under 5 years)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
New Cases	8	5
Total attendances	8	5

Physiotherapy (under 5 years)

A large amount of most useful work is carried out at the physiotherapy sessions and altogether 1,734 attendances were made during 1954.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Physiotherapy (Contd.)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total attendances -		
For interview by		
Orthopaedic Surgeon	166	222
at Physiotherapist's Clinic	245	484
for U.V.R. treatment.. ..	1489	1327

Dental Treatment

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
Ante-natal patients, new cases	1	2
Ante-natal patients, attendances	1	9
Post-natal patients, new cases	2	3
Post-natal patients, attendances	5	12
Children under 5 yrs. new cases	26	30
Children under 5 yrs. attendances	37	33
Dentures supplied	-	4

Day Nurseries

There was a slight increase in the total attendances during the year, which on the whole was uneventful. There were no major repairs necessary and the main equipment expenditure was on a new gas cooker which was installed in November. The health of the children was good and they were examined at frequent intervals by Dr. E. M. Cant.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Day Nurseries (Contd.)

The cost per child/day increased once more and though the rise was less than the previous year it amounted to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d over the County and $3\frac{1}{4}$ d at the Dukinfield Nursery. The cost is now 11/8d per child per day of which the parent contributes 2/- to 4/- according to circumstances.

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total attendances -		
0 - 2 years	2434	2639
2 - 5 years	5232	4881
Average attendance per child for 12 months, in days -		
0 - 2 years	221	120
2 - 5 years	249	217
Average attendance per day	32	31
New cases admitted	16	14
Waiting list as at 31.12.54	16	16
Number of -		
mothers in employment .	38	34
children receiving		
sunlight treatment ..	-	16
medical examinations		
carried out	269	336
children attending		
specialist clinics ..	-	1

TABLE C
DAY NURSERIES

Year	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54
County Average child/day	7/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	8/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	9/6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	9/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11/7d.
Dukinfield child/day	9/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10/0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	9/6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	9/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11/4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	11/8d.
% attendance County Average	None available	84%	77%	79%	71.5%	79%
% attendance DUKINFIELD	-	87%	91%	94%	87.5%	89%

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

It is to be regretted that the number of vaccinations during 1954 fell to almost half of the previous year's total. In my opinion, this is due to the removal of the fear of an outbreak of smallpox which hung over this area in 1952 and 1953. In these years, there were outbreaks of smallpox in the immediate neighbourhood.

The figures for the six complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows:

1949	-	76
1950	-	223
1951	-	350
1952	-	459
1953	-	611
1954	-	318

In contrast to vaccination, the figures for immunisation against diphtheria improved appreciably and the numbers increased from 553 to 816. Table E shows the marked improvement in the figures for this area over the past three years, though the numbers protected still fall below the recognised safe level of 75%.

The majority of children in this area are immunised with the combined whooping cough and diphtheria vaccine and it is hoped that eventually, the former disease will fall in incidence as has diphtheria itself.

Twenty-two children were immunised against whooping cough only.

TABLE D

VACCINATIONS - 1954

Age at 31.12.54	- 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 - over	TOTAL
					Before 1939	
Born in year	1954	1953	1952- 50	1949- 40		
Vaccinated	104	92	23	38	29	286
Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	3	29	32

TABLE E

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1940-1954

Age at 31.12.54 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1954	1 - 4 1953-1950	5 - 9 1949-1945	10 - 14 1944-1940	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) A. 1950 - 1954	48	1306	1546	544	3444
B. 1949 or earlier	-	-	668	1229	1897
Estimated child population	9256				
Immunity Index	37.2%				

TABLE E (Contd.)

Total no. of children immunised by general practitioners at their own surgeries	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
	166	136	111	145	153
Total no. of children immunised at Clinics	650	417	237	327	235
Total	816	553	348	472	388

AMBULANCE SERVICE

During the year under review, the total number of patients carried increased to 12,199 from 11,377 for the previous twelve months. In spite of this, however, the mileage was reduced by approximately 6,000 miles as a result of more economical use of the ambulances and by picking up patients on a pre-arranged route, thus avoiding, as far as possible, journeys for only one person. There was no increase of staff during the year, but there were two resignations and two new appointments. One of these resignations led to an enquiry by the Ambulance Sub-Committee to which the Ambulance Supervisor was called. The Sub-Committee felt generally satisfied with Mr. Roebuck's evidence and recommended that complaints or suggestions should, in the first place, be made through official channels and also that in future, the Committee should have a report on the reasons for resignations.

The Sub-Committee also inspected the Depot and decided on several improvements, most of which had been suggested by the men. These have been completed at the time of writing and I am pleased to report a more settled atmosphere at the Depot.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Contd.)

Three vehicles sustained damage through accidents and one of the ambulances was off the road for eleven months. In fact, 1954 was the most trying year the Depot has experienced from a vehicle point of view and I would like to express my appreciation of the co-operation of other Divisions, who helped us out by loaning ambulances, whenever the shortage of vehicles threatened to embarrass the service.

The Committee considered the question of entering into a contract with Messrs. Lomas's Ltd. for the routine inspection of ambulance bodies, but decided against it.

The establishment of ambulances, cars and staff in the Division during the year was as follows:..

<u>Vehicles</u>	-	3 ambulances 1 sitting case car.
<u>Staff</u>	-	1 supervisor 2 attendants 6 drivers 1 sitting case car driver.

AMBULANCE SERVICE (Contd)

TABLE F
(Dukinfield)

		DIRECTLY PROVIDED	
		Ambulances	Cars
(i)	No. of vehicles	3	1
(ii)	Total number of journeys	1228	831
(iii)	Total number of patients carried	2738	1714
(iv)	Number of accident and emergency journeys included in (ii)	21	25
(v)	Total mileage	9502	8425

Comparative Table of Journeys, etc.

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Accidents
1949	5929	8238	27052*	414
1950	6502	11140	58221	555
1951	7235	11812	61450	587
1952	7013	12139	63094	592
1953	5640	11377	60864	161
1954	5895	12199	54460	175

* Stalybridge figures only.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

During the year, the number of notifications was 45, an increase of 9 over the previous year and the total cases on the register was 303 at the end of 1954. Every effort is made to prevent the spread of this disease. Both Stalybridge and Dukinfield Housing Committees give priority to the re-housing of tuberculous patients living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions, visits are paid regularly by the Health Visitors who give advice on all matters relating to the condition, and nursing requisites are available through the loan cupboard. In addition, a close liaison is maintained with the Chest Clinic in Ashton-u-Lyne.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulm.</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register at	141	115	22	25	- 303
Notified during 1954	26	15	-	4	- 45

<u>Deaths from Tuberculosis</u>					
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulm.</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	-	-	-	1	1
45 - 65 years	3	1	-	-	4
65 and over	1	-	-	-	1

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis - B.C.G. Vaccination

This Division was chosen as one of the first three to carry out the work of vaccinating school children with B.C.G. in their thirteenth year, and a start was made in March. B.C.G. vaccination requires more detailed preparation and follow-up and more clerical work than immunisation against diphtheria and in order to perform it effectively, it was decided to appoint a part-time clerk - when taken in conjunction with the sale of welfare foods this meant the appointment of an additional full-time clerk in the department.

I am pleased to report a very good response on the part of parents, 80% of whom consented to the vaccination of their children, and in addition, the head teachers did everything to facilitate the work of this department. With the help of teachers and parents and through the full support of the Committee, the scheme got away to a good start and it is hoped that in the years to come, the results will justify the action that has been taken.

During the year, 247 were vaccinated out of 549 eligible children and the figures for this year so far indicate that we shall continue to vaccinate at about this level.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis - B.C.G. Vaccination (Contd.)

In addition to schoolchildren, the opportunity was taken to vaccinate contacts of tuberculosis cases, work which had previously been carried out at the Lees Street Dispensary, Ashton-under-Lyne and 51 contacts were vaccinated during the year. This figure is included in the 247 quoted above.

	School children	Contacts
Number	483	66
Consents	375	64
% Consents	79.97	
Mantoux Positive	153	15
% Positive	40.6	23.4
No. Vaccinated	196	51

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Nursing Requisites

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the Stores based on the Ambulance Depot, King Street, Stalybridge and on the office of the Authorised Officer, Dukinfield :-

Bed cradles	2	Hot water bottles	6
Air rings	18	Drinking cup	1
Back rests	21	Wheel chairs	1
Urinals	14	Crutches, pairs	3
Air bed	1	Bed pans	54
Commode	1	Mackintosh sheets	10
Bed	1		

A total sum of £16. 6. 0d. has been received in rentals for this equipment.

Convalescent Home Treatment

Five applications for a reduction in the charge were received and considered by the Committee and in 3 cases this was reduced.

A sum of £125 was once again granted by the County Health Committee to be used in the financial assistance of persons requiring Convalescent Home treatment within the Division. Arrangements are still in operation with the three Convalescent Homes at Llandudno, St. Anne's and Marple. Ten patients were admitted during the year - 8 adult females, and 2 adult males. Four of the patients paid the whole cost of treatment and 6 received financial assistance.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Domestic Help Service

Eleven applications for a reduction in the charge were received and considered by the Committee and in 7 cases, this was reduced.

At the beginning of the year, the County introduced a scheme for the recovery in full and after death of the cost of providing a home help in the case of a person with capital assets but little income. In the main it applies to aged persons living in their own house and several cases in this area were affected. While designed to prevent abuse I do feel that because of it some old people have preferred not to avail themselves of a home help even though they were in need of one.

The work of the service continues to increase. The establishment of the service at 31st December, 1954, was 9 full-time and 13 part-time domestic helps, the whole of the staff being engaged in a temporary capacity.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Domestic Help Service

(Contd.)

No. of cases attended by Domestic Helps

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
(a) Maternity cases, sick and nursing mothers	12	16
(b) General sickness	19	27
(c) Aged and chronic sick	<u>137</u>	<u>118</u>
	<u>168</u>	<u>161</u>

It will be noticed that though the total cases attended increased by 7, the working hours decreased by 1,575 to 25,025 and the average number of cases attended weekly was 91.

137 of the total 168 were long-term continuation cases of the aged person or chronic sick type, a percentage of 81.54. The number of maternity and nursing mother cases decreased by 4 and chronic sick cases increased by 19 over the previous year.

REPORT OF THE DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER
MR. J. THOMPSON, IN RESPECT OF WORK
CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE
STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH
DIVISION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1954

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the
Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Cases dealt with under Sec.20, Lunacy Act, 1890	1	1
Cases dealt with under Sec.21, Lunacy Act, 1890	3	5
Cases dealt with under Sec. 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	5	12
Cases dealt with under Sec. 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	5	3

In addition to the above, 5 male and 3 female patients were dealt with as out-patients where their condition was not sufficiently serious to warrant their admission to hospital. In 4 cases, information was laid to the authorised officer but the cases were dismissed by the magistrate after examination. 7 cases were referred to the authorised officer but on examination were found to be of sound mind. 1 patient recovered whilst awaiting admission. 1 patient was admitted under Sec. 26 Magistrates Courts Act.

REPORT OF THE AUTHORISED OFFICER (Contd.)

2. Visits were made to homes of mental defectives in mental defective colonies in order that reports on home conditions could be submitted to the colonies concerned.
3. In the case of 12 men and 5 women, admissions were arranged to chronic sick wards for local general practitioners during the year.
4. Four men and 14 women and children were admitted to residential accommodation on behalf of the County Welfare Officer.
5. Arrangements were made for the admission of one mentally defective child to a colony.
6. After care visits have been made to patients discharged from mental hospitals on numerous occasions during the year with a view to assisting them to rehabilitate themselves in public life.
7. Domiciliary supervision visits have been made to male mentally defective patients in the area at regular intervals during the year.
8. Items of nursing equipment have been issued from store during the year as detailed elsewhere in the report of the Divisional Medical Officer.

